The McKean Co. Miner.

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PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1843. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

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SELECT POETRY.

A Dedication.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

The sea gives her shells to the shingle,
The earth gives her streams to the sea;
They are many, but my gift is single.
My verses, the first fruits of me.
Let the wind take the green and the gray leaf,
Cast forth without fruit upon air;
Take rose leaf and rune, leaf and bay leaf
Blown loose from the hair.

The dawn shakes them round me in legions,
Dawn drives them before her like dreams;
Time shows by the sea-wash on sundering regions,
See proof of what end on infinity streams;
Cast forth without fruit and ruinly,
Take rose leaf and rune, leaf and bay leaf
Wind-worn and blood-wet and bitter and bloody,
And blown as a wild heart is, tears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. POTTS LOOKING FOR A LIGHT.

THE MOST ASTONISHING CIRCUMSTANCE THAT EVER CAME UNDER HIS NOTICE.

One night during the recent troubles in the Pennsylvania coal regions, Judge Potts's brother, Thomas Potts, was round at a meeting of the mine owners, and after the adjournment he stepped into a tavern. While there, he met some friends, and in the course of an hour or two he got very intoxicated.—On his way home he lost his hat, and a miner, who knew him, feeling compassion for him, clapped on his head a miner's hat; and, in order to make the dark street look brighter, he lighted the lamp in front of the hat. When Potts reached the house his wife had gone to bed, and the lights were out; but Potts felt certain the lamp was burning in the hall, but he couldn't for the life of him tell where it was.

He looked at the regular lamp and it seemed to be out; then hunted in every direction for the light, but he was unable to find it, although it seemed to shine brightly wherever he went.—Presently he happened to stop in front of the mirror in the hat rack, and then he saw precisely where the light was.—After a brief objurgation upon Mrs. Potts for leaving a light in such a place he went up to the mirror and tried to blow it out. He blew and blew, but somehow the flame burned as steadily as before.

"That," said Potts, "is the most extraor'nary lamp's ever been my misfortune t' encounter."

Then he took off his coat, and, holding it in front of him, crept cautiously up to the mirror, and tried to crush the coat over the lamp which still burned brightly. He said:

"That's certainly very extra'nory!—Moz 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Don'o how to 'count for it."

It occurred to him, that perhaps he might smash the lamp with an umbrella. Seizing the weapon, he went up to the hat, and aiming a terrible blow at the light, he brought the umbrella down. He missed, and smashed his Sunday hat into shreds. He took aim again, and brought the umbrella in the lamp overhead, bringing it down with a crash.—Then he tried a third time and plunged the ferrule of the umbrella through the mirror, smashing it to atoms. He felt exultant for a moment, as the light disappeared from his vision, but he was perplexed to find there was another light somewhere, he did not know exactly where. So he sat down on the stairs and remarked:

"Moz 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Whaten thunder don it mean anyhow? Light's gone, an' yet's shinin'! Perfectly incomprehensible! Wish to gracious Mrs. Potts'd wake up an' 'splain it. Durn't I know what I had better do!"

Then Potts took off his hat to scratch his head, in the hope that he might scare up an idea, and the truth flashed upon him. Gazing at the lamp for a moment, until he drank in a full conception of the trouble it had caused him, he suddenly smashed it down on the floor in rage, and extinguished it after covering two yards of carpet with grease. Then he went to bed, and in the morning Mrs. Potts informed him that some of those horrible miners had broken into the house the night before, and left one of their hats with a lamp. Potts turned over in bed so that she could not see his face, and said if the stern hand of the law wasn't laid upon those ruffians soon, nobody's life would be safe.—*Green Mountain Freeman.*

Pure and Cheap Milk.

In London the names of those who are known to sell adulterated milk are published monthly, and, it is said, with good effect. The plan has been attempted in some of the cities of the United States, but only partially and with very limited success. There is in London a company—the Aylesbury Dairy Company—which occupies premises covering an area of fifty acres of ground, the system being to procure and distribute milk from reliable sources and of an assured good quality, at rates which shall be reasonably remunerative to dairymen, and at the same time secure consumers against extortion from speculators, middle men, and others. The company has been in operation long enough to have tested its practicability and beneficient effect, and it now supplies several thousand families once, twice, and in some instances three times a day, with pure milk. It commenced with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, but that has been increased to five hundred, upon which a dividend of ten per cent. is paid. The price of milk furnished by the company has never exceeded eight cents a quart.

The purity of milk may be determined by ascertaining the percentage of cream and solid matter which it gives. Genuine milk will average ten per cent of cream and twelve per cent of solid matter. A milk with less cream and solid matter than this has been skimmed or watered.—*Department of Agriculture Monthly Report.*

A Sudden and Awful Change.

It was midnight—that mysterious hour when graveyards yawn, and the dead in countless numbers revisit the scenes of their earthly life. She stood upon the stoop of the paternal mansion with the arms of her own true love around her, and her false hair was sweetly pillowed upon his heaving manly bosom. A long, lingering farewell was being given. It was time that he had gone—in fact, high time—and yet she kept him there, for it seemed that she had something on her mind that she wished removed ere he went. The stars shone brightly in the black canopy of night, and a full moon added her hilarious beams to the refreshing scene. Morpheus reigned supreme over the great city; Somnus steeped humanity into oblivion, and still he lingered. No sound was heard save their love-charged voices as they whispered sweet and low. "Darling," she murmured, "sweetest, do you love none but me?" "You and you only, my heart's own," he fondly replied. "Dearest," she softly commenced again, as she nestled closer in his arms and nearer to his palpitating heart, while he was in an agony of apprehension lest her false hair would grease his shirt-front, and well he knew his washing credit was very poor, "Darling, suppose I should die; suppose I should be transplanted to another sphere then, dearest, would you not soon forget me and fall in love with another girl?" "Ah, sweet one," he cried, as he strained her closer and poured passionate kisses upon her ruby lips and rosy cheeks, while she fairly trembled with the fear he might taste the paint, "sweet one, never would I forget you. I would mourn for you till death. None, dear one could fill the place you now hold in my heart of hearts. Is your love for me, darling, as strong, sweetness, as mine dear girl, is for you?" "Oh, George!" she expressively said, "O, George! I could not live without you. I should die if I did not see you each and every day.

* * * * * * * * *

The above stars represent the lip salutations exchanged at this moment. It is the only way they can be placed on paper, and it is a very poor way indeed.

The midnight howls of the feline ascended to heaven from the back yard; the weary policeman gently slumbered but three paroxysms off; silence could be almost felt, and still he lingered. At last, with great effort, she said: "George, dear, sweet George, George, when we are one will you, my darling, buy me that twenty room brown stone house in Vandeventer Place, we were admiring, love, the other day, sweet? "Buy that!" he exclaimed, "Alas! I could not buy a two room cottage; my old man is busted. The war between Russia and Turkey and the consequent rise in wheat broke him.

"And then I thought—I thought that your father owned that house.

"Your father has failed, has he?" she coldly said as she withdrew from his embrace. "And how much, pray, do you make a week? Eight dollars and fifty cents, darling, but brighter prospects will dawn for me, dear, when the effects of the recent revulsions in trade and finance are not so visible. In the dim distance I see the fortune and fame and—. And how dare you, sir, she burst forth, interruptingly, as she traced her magnificent figure, all dilating with scorn and dressmaker's aid against the woodwork: "and how dare you, sir, come courting an innocent girl, sir—making love to a poor maiden when you, sir, cannot support yourself? How dare you, you impudent monster! Sir, do you think you could support me on eight dollars and fifty cents a week? Why, sir, allow me to tell you, sir—and here she stamped her number five foot upon the stoop in such an energetic manner that it awoke the bewildered policeman at the corner—allow me to tell you, sir, that I could not live on that a day, not a day, sir! Go sir! Git sir! Leave sir! And never come near this house again, sir. O, how we have all been deceived (tears.) My father looked upon—upon (sobs) you as a—a—a—big—big—bo—bo—bo—nanza, and to think your only income is eight dollars and fifty cents a week! Why do you stand there, sir, you deceiver? Did I not order you to go, sir? (tears disappear, angry flush comes in the face rivaling the paint.) Go, go, go, sir." And the door was slammed and all was still. He went quietly away to the nearest gin-mill for spiritual comfort and consolation, softly singing as he went, "Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure.

Comic Actors.

Whoever has the magic gift, like Sothern and Warren and Owens, and Raymond and Honey and Boucicault, and Gilbert and Clarke and Jefferson, and that dear, sensible, funny old lady, Mrs. Vincent (whom Heaven preserve, big bonnet and all for many years to come)—whoever has that special endowment, to raise a continual shout of honest laughter every evening in our various theatres, is a benefactor, to be greeted everywhere. When I go to see and hear these genuine sons and daughters of Momus, who bring to us so many hours of unalloyed happiness, I can but rejoice at every peal of hilarious pleasure that rings to the roof from my over-brain worked countrymen and women; for each outburst from the audience seems a direct expression of "Down with the bridge of sighs and up with the bridge of joy!" Having been honored with the acquaintance (on and off the stage) of many of these makers of mirth, these furrow-dispensers from the brow of care, these helpers to good digestion, these half-petitious, whole-hearted, most attractive people, I confess myself their insolvent debtor, who can never hope to pay even a dime on the dollar for all the delight they have given me.—*James T. Fields.*

The Swiss Cow.

Among the Swiss mountains there lives a race of simple, pastoral people, whose tastes are primitive and pleasures few, but whose hearts are large enough to take in not only their kindred and friends but their gentle domestic animals. There is much to admire in their conduct toward the pretty little cattle that graze on the scanty herbage of these mountain sides. We can learn from them that gentleness and consideration, rewards and caresses are much more potent in the profitable management of their dumb animals than kicks and curses, punishment and revenge.

It is customary among the mountains to hang bells around the necks of the cattle, because, as they are allowed to roam among the steeps and windings of the hills, the sound of the bells tends to keep them together and also to inform the herdsmen of their whereabouts. The bells are not the hideous-toned instruments of torture to the ear, so common in the back pastures of America, but really musical bells, varying in size and form from tinkling bits of metal to large deep-toned bells, the latter worn by leaders of the herd.

To show how much of the instinct of pleasure and pain may be traced and developed in these domesticated pets, and how much of simple and commendable pleasure these Swiss mountaineers enjoy in their daily toil, we give a sketch made by one who has visited these mountain homes and who has compared their methods of treatment with our own.

So accustomed and attached do the animals become to these bells that the deprivation of them is felt as a punishment. The cow whose superior beauty, sagacity and good conduct fit her to be leader of the herd, is always on gala-days distinguished by the largest and finest toned bell and the bravest ornamental collar, and so down, through all the gradations of good, to the small appendage that marks the indifferently good animal, and the total absence of ornament and distinction which stamps the self-willed or vicious cow. If any cow has been guilty of straying, of unseemly behavior, breach of discipline or any vicious trick, the displeasure of the herdsman is not testified by blows but by the temporary deprivation of her bell; and this seldom fails to reduce her to order and prevent a repetition of the offence. It is only necessary to see the cow on a gala-day, with her badge of distinction strapped round her neck, and then to see her deprived of it for some offence or other, to be convinced that this is true.

A certain cow that had long worn the bell of honor around her neck, had recently given birth to a calf and was considered too weak to bear the weight of the large bell, or, indeed of either one. Her owner turned her out to go with the herd to the upland pastures. This summer removal of quarters is always held as a holiday. The peasants were dressed in their best clothes, the cows had on their bells and badges, and all went on gaily except the poor matron who was deprived of hers. After proceeding a few paces she began to show signs of great uneasiness, which constantly increased. It was vainly attempted to coax her forward, and soon she lay down on her side and would not move. In this dilemma one of the old herdsmen came up, and, seeing how matters stood, deliberately went into the house and brought out the bell and collar, which the animal no sooner felt about her neck than she rose, shook herself, and raising and throwing her tail over her haunches in token of complete satisfaction, went off, prancing and curvetting with every appearance of health and gayety, and, taking her place in the van, was from that moment as well as ever.

The lesson we would inculcate from this simple recital is that of the desirability of kindly treatment to the animals in our charge. Not only is pleasure to be derived from petting and caressing them, but vastly more profit can be secured by keeping them in a state of satisfaction and contentment.

"The First Private."

A rare specimen of soldierly humanity once appeared at a Southern hotel.

In the large bar room of the house, during the evening, a discussion arose touching certain events that transpired at the battle of Shiloh. The dispute waxed warm. Many of those present had been in the war, some engaged on the one side, and some on the other, and being military men, and officers at that, they were very emphatic. At length a modest gentleman, who had been sitting in a far corner, quietly listening, arose and came forward.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I happened to be in that battle—was in at the beginning, and came out at the end—and if you would like, I will tell you just how it was."

All were respectfully silent while he spoke, and they could not be otherwise than attentive: for the man's description of the battle was so precise, so circumstantial, so eloquent, and so startlingly vivid, that those who had been there seemed to be living the fiery scene over again. When he had concluded, all understood, and there was room for no more dispute.

On the following morning, the soldier of Shiloh went to the office to settle his bill previous to departure, and asked the amount of his indebtedness. Said the landlord—

"You were in the army!"

"Yes, sir."

"May I ask what office you held?"

"I held no commission, sir, I was but a private soldier."

"Is it possible? Well, sir, I shall claim the privilege of celebrating this rare event by making you a present of a receipted bill without further cost to you. Of the thousands of soldiers that have stopped at my house since the close of the war, you are the first private."

Old Age.

Growing old gracefully is an art in which few study to acquire perfection, and yet how beautiful is age with the grace and tenderness that properly belong to the autumn and winter of life. There is a poetry that should linger about, and crown it with respect, reverence and admiration. The later days should be set to quick, pleasant music, and only sort, sweet notes should ripple from the heart, where it is yet springtime with all its cherished associations.

Old people deserve a sunny niche in the household, their loving faces should be framed in the memory, dearer and clearer than the gems that come from the artist's brush that call for our admiration. Their deeds of mercy and loving kindness, of patience and endurance through trials, of thoughtfulness for others, and sympathy in the hour of need, should be printed on the heart in characters that will never grow illegible. If their hearts have been full of kind humanity and sweet friendliness and generous acts, then the coming night should be gemmed with the stars of affection and devotion. Would they drift back with the tide, we often ask? Perhaps, if they could only redeem the errors of youth, could only stem the breakers more courageously and nobly, and make of life a richer possession. If their lives all the way through have been set to the music of high thoughts, noble aspirations and brave deeds, then the blossoms of admiration and honor should be laid daily at their feet, by kindly hands.

To the old, the rush of early memories comes back like the lost notes of a song they once loved. They delight to live over the past; for them the meadow daisies grow again, the yellow dandelions are plucked with fearless fingers, the running brook murmurs no music sweeter than that they once knew in their hearts, and the fragrant clover blossom breathes only the perfume of a vanished June. They carry always the poetry and sweetness of remembrance.

About those who grow old gracefully, there lingers forever the freshness and tenderness of youth. The silver hair wears "time's gathered snows." The foolish, baffled hopes of mere worldly ambition, fade away before the infinite longing for things higher and holier, and to those upon whom they depend there comes verses which never can be written, of sympathy with sorrow, resignation in affliction, cheerfulness in disappointment, and the sweet faith that helped to overcome all obstacles. We oftimes smile at their odd fancies, and wonder why they cling so closely to little keepsakes and treasures of the past, they may be but links on the chain of time, that carry them back to a more golden dawn.

Old age is full of study. It has battled with life so long, and grown weary so often over its broken ambitions, its repeated failures, its vain hopes. They often forget the world once held for them so many aspirations, as they drift silently toward that unknown shore, the rapture of "that strange beautiful song" of youth seems only a dim reality, half-forgotten.

The sunset hours of old age, are filled with gleams of fading pictures, tinted with roseate clouds or shadowed with tears but if it be a season of contentment, restful and cheerful, it always wears a gracious coloring, the dew of its sweet influence rests upon our hearts and we insensibly yield admiration, reverence, and love to the unconscious charm of peace, repose and serenity that crowns beautiful, graceful old age, and gives it a poetry grand and tender and sweet.

Healthfulness of Milk.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. Although now-a-days we see a good many fleshy females there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figure be rounded with good, solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by this generation than a full figure, and nothing will rouse the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and Summer complaint, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milkman, have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table at each meal, and you also will have sound flesh and save doctors' bills.

"Quotations."

Perhaps he was a stranger in town.—He sat by himself on the grand stand Wednesday afternoon, and when the judges' boat started out with the buoys he fell into the same error that numbers around him did. The buoys looked to him like barrels of flour, and he was heard musing:

"What on earth is that boat lugging a cargo of flour around here for? Um. Guess she's from the Board of Trade."

After the race of the four-oared shells the boat returned, having the time, "7:58," on her black-board.

"What's that?" asked the old man of himself, as he rose up and adjusted his spectacles—"7:58, eh? We'll see about that, we will."

He pulled a morning paper from his pocket, hunted up the market report, saw good flour quoted at $6 50, and he growled:

"They've formed a ring, hang 'em! and boosted up the price, but they can't swindle me out of one darned cent, for I board by the week and have a contract for six months ahead! Let 'em prance their 7:58 around here all night if they want to!"—*Free Press.*

The Origin of Prairies.

In a paper in the American Naturalist, Prof. J. D. Whitney, after showing the insufficiency of the ordinary theories to explain why prairies are not encroached upon by bordering woods, offers the following explanation of his own:

"Let us turn at present to the geological side of the investigation. The whole of New England and New York, and a large part of Ohio and Indiana, together with the whole of Michigan and of Northern Wisconsin, constitute a region over which the northern drift phenomena have been displayed on a grand scale. Consequently almost the whole of this area is covered with heavy deposits of coarse gravel and boulder materials. These deposits, if not at the surface are near it, and the finer materials deposited on them, by alluvian and other agencies, generally form only a thin covering for the coarse deposits beneath. But as we go south and west from the region indicated above, we find the underlying rock—the bed-rock as the Californian miners would call it—deeply covered with loose materials, it is true, but we observe also that these are quite different in character from what they are to the north and east. We come to a region where the drift agencies have been very limited in their action. The bulk of the superficial detritus has been formed from the decomposition of the underlying rock, and this detritus has been but little disturbed or moved from its original position. If erratic deposits exist, they are usually deeply covered with finer materials derived from close at hand. A great area exists in Wisconsin and Minnesota over which not a drift pebble has ever been found, either at the surface or at any depth beneath it. The strata have become chemically disaggregated and dissolved by the percolation of the rain through them, the calcareous matter has been carried off in solution, and there is left behind as a residuum the insoluble matter which the rock originally contained, and which, consisting largely of silica and silicate of alumina, forms by its aggregation a siliceous and clayey deposit of almost impalpable fineness. It is this fine material which makes up the bulk of the prairie soil; and, as the writer conceives, it is this fineness which is especially inimical to the growth of trees. Exactly as we see the desiccated lakes in the midst of the forests gradually filling up with finely comminuted materials and becoming covered with a growth of grasses or sedges, which is not afterwards encroached upon by trees, no matter whether the ground becomes completely dry or whether it remains more or less swampy, so we have the prairies, which have certainly never at any time been overspread with forests, and which would always remain as they are, provided the climate underwent no radical change and they were not interfered with by man. It is for the vegetable physiologist to say why this fineness of the soil is unfavorable to the growth of trees; it is for the geologist and physical geographer to set forth the facts which they may observe within the line of their own professional work.

Tapioca.

The plant from which tapioca is obtained is a native of South America, and is cultivated extensively in Brazil, as also in many parts of the East Indies and the Indian Archipelago. It is a woody plant with slender stalks, and grows to the height of about eight feet, and is known as the Cassava or Manioc plant. It has smooth, palm-shaped leaves, and bears small, green flowers, which grow in clusters, with an immense-sized fleshy root, sometimes weighing as much as forty or fifty pounds. The plant belongs to a highly poisonous tribe, and is itself one of the most virulent of the species. This poison is found more particularly in the juice of the plant, a small quantity killing birds, quadrupeds, and even man himself, causing cold perspirations, great swellings and convulsions, generally ending in death; but this deleterious substance is so highly volatile if exposed to heat, or even the open air for about two days, that its property is entirely dissipated.

The root from which tapioca is procured is of rapid growth and comes to perfection in six months, and somewhat resembles a huge parsnip. It is taken up and washed, and the rind, which is of a dark color, pealed off; then grated or ground into a pulp, and the pulp submitted to pressure, by which the juice is expressed and preserved. The meal or pulp that remains in the press being dried is called cosque, and is made into bread or cake which is called cassava bread. The expressed juice, after being allowed to stand, deposits a white powder, which, after being well washed and dried, constitutes what is called tapioca flour or Brazilian arrowroot, and by the French *moussache*. All the products of the roots are nutritious and easy of digestion. The natives frequently ferment the expressed juice with molasses and form an intoxicating beverage called oniyag, that supplies the place of wine or beer of the temperate climate. When the climate is favorable, the plant is of a hardy nature and easily cultivated. It requires a dry situation and the land to be of good quality, and will not yield on the same ground two successive crops. The mode of planting is from cuttings, and a little moisture is needed by the plant at its first growth. There are nine different species enumerated for human food; they are known as the bitter cassava and the sweet cassava. The roots are very similar, the first by far the most poisonous, the only perceptible difference between the two roots being a tough ligneous cord running through the center of the sweet cassava root, which the bitter variety is wholly without.—*American Grocer.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 9, 1879.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Owing to the stoppage of the mail we did not receive the advance copy of the Governor's Message until a few hours before going to press. We are therefore only able to publish such portions as are of the most interest to our readers, and give below his views upon the finances of the State and Freight Discrimination. We will refer to other portions of the Message in future issues:

The revenues of the sinking fund have been sufficient to pay all interest due during the past year, to redeem over a million of the public debt, and to leave a fair balance to meet the February interest of this year. The revenues of the general fund, being very much less than was anticipated, and as there was no power to apply the large amount in the sinking fund used to redeem the debt in excess of the Constitutional amount to the General Fund, the State Treasurer was unable to meet, promptly, all the demands made upon him. The following tables will show, however, that with proper economy in appropriations, and a diversion of surplus revenues from the sinking fund to the general fund, both the appropriations of last year unpaid, and the expenses of the next two years can be met without resort to additional taxation.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1877,		$2,102,046 82
General fund	$3,987,381 63	
Sinking fund	1,355,536 14	
		$7,675,484 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,386,170 45	
Loans redeemed	1,068,194 45	
Interest on loans	1,222,400 32	
Premium on gold	1,057 70	
Turnpike and railroad stock	102 90	
		6,653,553 84
Bal. in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1878,		$1,021,931 00

PUBLIC DEBT.

Overdue loans, upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	$45,849 83
Redeemable loans of five and six per cent., upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	120,750 00
Six per cent. payable in 1879	400,500 00
Five per cent. payable in 1880	305,000 00
Four and one half per cent., payable in 1882	87,005 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1882	2,118,004 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1883	10,400 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1883, and payable in 1892	9,271,650 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1891	729,950 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1803, and payable 1903	8,000,000 00
Six per cent. agricultural, payable in 1922	500,000 00
Relief notes in circulation	$91,107 00
Int. certificates outstanding	13,618 54
Int. certificates unclaimed	4,443 33
Domestic creditors certificates	35 00
Chambersburg certificate unclaimed	148 03
	$113,327 90
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1878,	$31,875,230 90
Total debt December, 1878,	$31,875,230 90
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness Jan. 31, 1879, of	$4,148,239 50
Allegheny Valley R.R. bonds,	3,100,000 00
Balance in Sinking Fund, Nov. 30, 1878	851,630 98
	8,101,869 83
Indebtedness unprovided for	$23,370,721 00

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1877	$1,705,014 87
Corporation stock tax	829,343 75
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, (interest on bonds)	160,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (bonds redeemed)	100,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company (commutation tax)	469,000 00
Turnpike and plank road stocks, (sold under act, Jan. 12, 1878)	5,092 50
	$3,260,351 01

PAYMENTS.

Five per cent bonds redeemed	$355,638 30
Six per cent bonds redeemed	708,544 13
Relief notes	7 00
Total amount of debt redeemed	$1,038,193 43
Premiums on gold for payment of interest	1,057 70
Interest paid on public debt	1,195,955 10
Interest paid on debt redeemed	7,351 32
Interest paid Agricultural College	30,000 00
Expenses, sale of turnpike stock	103 93
Interest paid on Chambersburg certificates	9 00
	$2,301,080 13
Balance in Sinking Fund, Nov. 30, 1878	$959,270 88

Estimated Receipts for the year ending November, 1879.

Balance, Nov. 30, 1878,	$851,630 98
Tax on corporation tax	1,200,000 00
Pennsylvania railroad commutation tax	469,000 00
Allegheny Valley railroad bonds	100,000 00
Allegheny Valley railroad interest	195,000 00
Total receipts	$2,813,630 98
Estimated payments, interest,	$1,150,000 00
Inclined Plane loan, due April 10, 1879,	400,000 00
Over-due and called loans	175,565 98
	1,725,565 98
Surplus Nov. 30, 1879,	$1,088,067 00

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1878.

Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1877,	$644,773 50
Revenue	3,937,891 63
Total receipts	$4,582,677 38
Payments	4,842,179 88
Balance, Nov. 30, 1878,	$259,502 50
Estimated Receipts for year ending Nov., 1879.	
Balance, Nov. 30, 1878,	$259,502 50
Estimated revenue '79, (State Treas.)	4,985,000 00
Total available fund	$5,445,502 50
Estimate expenses for 1879, including unpaid appropriations (State Treasurer,)	5,918,347 50
Estimated deficit in General Fund November 30, 1879,	$2,172,853 00

It will be seen, by an examination of the Sinking Fund, that after the redemption of the $400,000 loan due next April, and payment of the over due and call loans, and the payment of the interest on the public debt, there will be a surplus of over one million of dollars at the close of the year 1879. The Constitution requires an annual reduction of the public debt of not less than $250,000. The payment of the inclined plane loan would be $150,000 in excess of the Constitutional requirement. There is, therefore, no good reason why the Legislature should not permit the Sinking Fund Commissioners to divert all that they may find necessary to the General Fund, after thus fulfilling the provision of the Constitution. And, indeed, there does not seem to be any *serious objection to passing a general law* giving the Sinking Fund Commissioners authority, after paying the interest on the public debt, and redeeming the principal required by the Constitution, to the balance of the revenue which would otherwise go into the Sinking Fund by legislation, to the payment of the debt or to general expenses, as the exigencies of the State's finances may require. The present rigid method is very inconvenient, especially in times when the revenues naturally decrease, obliging the Commissioners to redeem the loans of the Commonwealth, when legitimate claims presented at the counter of the general Treasury have to be put off. The estimated deficiency in the General Fund at the close of the present fiscal year, including the unpaid appropriations, will be $2,173,090 97. The revenues of the General Fund for 1878 have fallen below the revenues of 1877 some $600,000, and the estimated revenues of 1879 are $900,000 below the same standard, making altogether for the two years, in which the deficiencies will have principally accumulated, a falling off of the revenues of $1,500,000. As this extraordinary decrease could scarcely have been anticipated, but $873,000 of the deficit can be laid to the extraordinary appropriations required on account of the Insane Hospitals for the South Eastern district and at Warren, the building of the new Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, the Jefferson Medical College, the State Agricultural College, and the expenses and claims for the Riots of 1877, amounting altogether to $1,925,000. It must also be considered that this deficit is estimated upon the gross amounts appropriated, and that considerable sums will be covered back into the treasury. As for instance, the appropriation to pay for suppressing the riots of 1877 were $710,000, and the amount paid, with almost all claims now settled and paid, is $581,811 83. So that it is safe to assume that $100,000 of this appropriation will not be required.

But it is satisfactory to the taxpayer that this deficit can be made up in the next two years without additional taxation. In the two years of 1879 and 1880, there can be diverted from the Sinking Fund revenues the sum of $1,500,000—$1,000,000 in 1879 and $500,000 in 1880—and still leave enough in the fund to pay the interest and redeem $500,000 of the public loans each year, which is double the amount required by the Constitution. In 1880, as there will be no session of the Legislature, the Treasury will have, at least, $700,000 which is usually appropriated to that expense, to apply to the payment of the balance of the deficit. But the revenues for the two years have been estimated much below the amounts that was reasonably expected. By a vigorous enforcement of the tax laws, the revenues for this year ought to be largely increased over those of last year, and thus still further relieve the Treasury; and I do not see why we may not reasonably expect a moderate improvement, from year to year, in the revenues of the State. If we count the tax on corporations only at what it was last year, which was very low, the revenues will be increased for the two years, by about $400,000 or more than enough to cover the remainder of the deficiency. To do this, however, it will be necessary to extend the payment of most of the appropriations over the two years, and rigidly keep the appropriations for 1879 and 1880 within the limits of the estimates. Taking the two years together, (and hereafter the estimates and appropriations must be made for two years,) it is believed the revenues will be sufficient to meet all expenses and redeem, by the end of 1880, about one million of the public debt, and the State will then be able to commence 1881 without a deficit.

The change in the law, recommended in the message of 1877, by which the tax on railroads was changed from all tax on dividends to part on dividends and part on gross receipts, has proved very beneficial in the present depression. Without this change the State would have received from two to three hundred thousand dollars less by reason of these companies declaring small dividends. The four leading corporations, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, have paid the State under the act of 1877, $909,525 69, while under the old law they would have paid only $744,025 52, showing an increase of $164,900 17 in favor of the law of 1877. Many corporations have declared dividends just under six per ct. and made appraisements which have been accepted, much below the market value of stock, as measured by the dividends declared. If they could be appraised at the value indicated by the dividends declared, the receipts under the law, would be still further increased.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The discussion of freight discrimination occupied a prominent place in the questions of the year. The producers' memorial, of August 10, 1878, charged, in the most specific manner, that the railroad companies had allowed the Standard Oil Company unlawful drawbacks and rebates in freight charges denied to others. The railroad authorities denied that the companies had made *unlawful* discrimination. They did not deny the fact, but asserted its legality. It is, therefore, a question of law, and as such can only be settled in the courts. The only preliminary question arising is the propriety of the State, instead of individuals, making the issue. The States desires to establish, for the mutual relation of her great producing and transporting industries, a *principle* of law. The State alone can fix that principle, in the broad and general way that will hereafter govern the policy of those industries. Individuals can only laboriously and expansively, one by one, secure individual rights; the State can at once, by this proceeding, make efficacious the seventh section of Article XVII of the Constitution, and establish the just and legal basis of equal and open transportation. It is to the interests of all the north-western sections of the State, of merchants and business men everywhere, and of immense importance to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as exporting ports, that the yield of Pennsylvania's soil, and the fruits of Pennsylvania's labor should have free and fair transportation to all points of the State, and to the sea-board. It is so the interests of the stockholders of the railroads, and of deeper interest to the people of Pennsylvania, that the bitter and growing prejudice against transporting corporations should be proved to be unfounded and unjust, or the causes thereof be speedily and effectually removed.

I have long been convinced that the question of general governmental supervision of inter-state and overland commerce, is pressing upon us, and, while I did not think it my duty to interfere, pending the attempt of the parties to settle their relations by mutual agreements, or by legislation, I have not hesitated to promptly take advantage of the first appeal to the Executive, to secure, if possible, an authoritative and binding declaration by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, of the duties and obligations of corporations, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Governor Hoyt's Cabinet.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph* sent the following dispatch to his paper on Tuesday: I have been reliably informed since arrival here that Hoyt's cabinet will be constituted as follows:

Secretary of the Commonwealth, M. S. Quay.

Deputy, J. B. McAfee, of Greensburg.

Adjutant General, Howard J. Reeder, of Easton.

Attorney General, Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia.

There seems to be no doubt that Quay will be secretary of state, but Palmer may be substituted for Gibbons in the final revision of the slate.

The Coinage for 1878.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 1.—The total coinage at the United States Mint for the year just closed was as follows: 23,734,289 pieces, valued at $25,226,278 50. Of this amount there were double eagles, 543,643; eagles, 73,800; half eagles, 131,740; three dollars, 93,321; quarter eagles, 966,360; dollars (gold), 3,020; dollars, silver, 10,509,530; trade dollars, 900; half dollars, 1,378,400; quarter dollars, 2,260,800; twenty-cent pieces, 600; dimes, 1,678,800; five-cent pieces, 3,250; three-cent pieces, 3,850; cents, 5,299,850.

Death of Judge Sherman, of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Judge Chas. T. Sherman, formerly U. S. Judge of this district, died suddenly this morning. He was a brother of Secretary and General Sherman.

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY.

Pennsylvania's Leading Financier and Politician Gone.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Hon. Robert W. Mackey died at ten o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of his age.

Mr. Mackey was born in Pittsburg, and was the son of R. W. Mackey, for years a prominent leather dealer in that city. When a mere lad, the deceased in choosing for himself among a number of offers then made to him, accepted a place in the broker's office of Arthur & Brother, where he soon rose to a position of trust, solely by the force of his talents and his deservings as an employee. In 1857 the firm became very much embarrassed, which young Mackey performed some remarkable duty for his employers, retrieving the disaster which had overtaken them by his skill and management. Shortly after this service, which gave the young banker reputation in financial circles in Allegheny county, the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg having become embarrassed, the directors and stockholders turned almost instinctively to Mr. Mackey—then a mere boy—and elected him their cashier. A selection which made him the youngest cashier of a banking institution in the country. In this position the real powers of the young financier were first developed. By the skill and prudence, foresight and judgment which he brought to bear on the almost chaotic condition of the institution placed in his charge, it was lifted from its embarrassment when its friends believed it was about collapse, and rendered as solvent a banking house as the State then contained, a position which it has ever since maintained.

At the period when Mr. Mackey was at the head of the Allegany Bank he began to take an active part in local politics. There was a magnetism about the man, a display of fortitude, resolution, confidence and powerful will force, which began with his youth, to attract friends. This naturally made him very strong as a leader, and before he was twenty-five years old he was looked upon as one of the most influential men in the Republican politics of Pittsburg and Allegheny county. But the only local positions he would accept were Fire Commissioner and Councilman from the Third ward, and these he merely consented to fill because he was the only Republican who could carry that Democratic stronghold, which was in the politics of Pittsburg what the old Fourth ward was to Philadelphia, a locality where the Democracy ruled with potential sway, which was only broken down when young Mackey threw himself into the breach, and snatched victory from his intolerant opponents.

As was to have been expected these marked qualities, combined with popular manners, and then added to his financial genius, attracted the notice of men of force and large Republican influence in all parts of the State, so that in 1869 Mr. Mackey was made the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, an honor for which older men had contended and lost, and a trust which marked the man who received it for the very largest confidence in financial circles in all parts of the State. In 1870 he was again the candidate, but was defeated by General W. W. Irwin (who Mackey had defeated for the nomination the year before) by a combination with the Democracy. In 1871 Mr. Mackey was again nominated by the Republican caucus, and elected, again in 1872, and in 1873 was chosen by the Legislature the last time that body elected the State Treasurer under the old Constitution. Before the close of this term, during the same year, Mr. Mackey was nominated by the Republicans, the first candidate elected State Treasurer by the people.

This is a rapid run through the official record of the man whose death we register to-day. Every time Mr. Mackey was nominated and elected by the Legislature he had some of the oldest and most influential bankers and most popular Republicans in the State as competitors for the position, which rendered his success the more signally brilliant. When he became a candidate for election by the people he was opposed with a virulence and vehemence which no man before had been compelled to confront in a political contest, but he triumphed over it all, and won his election by upholding the banner of his party, as well as by enduring a criticism which failed to fasten a single official wrong upon him, or point out a political shortcoming to forfeit the vote of any true Republican.

All who knew R. W. Mackey while living, admired him for his manly qualities. The elements of his character were all singularly positive. He had a genius for the very highest order of financiering, and while occasionally dipping into the commercial speculations of the times, handled money more as an investment by which others did the annual labor. He was a born banker; his first chance of employment placed him as naturally in the banking business as Napoleon naturally ranged himself in the army—and it is a curious fact, that great bankers, as a rule, are also successful politicians, that is, successful movers of parties and controllers of administrations. Nothing could surpass the success with which Mr. Mackey acted as a political leader in times of hard political fighting. Men who regarded themselves as peculiarly trained in politics, and who were leaders while he was a boy in a broker's office, and held strong positions when he first became active in State politics, acknowledged his force almost the moment he ranged himself side by side with them, and some of them becoming malcontents in the Republican party felt his power before they had time to do any mischief, and were glad to escape the reach of his influence when the retribution they had earned began to fall upon their guilty heads.

Personally, no man could have been kinder to his friends. He was a devoted son and and a noble brother. His heart and his purse were always open to his friends. Generous to a fault, he knew how to give and how to forgive. He never turned aside from a needy man. His charities were always munificent, and a fall he did of this kind, the left hand was never allowed to know what was done by the right. If he had any faults, they were of the head, not of the heart. Like all men of genius, he was controlled by strong impulses. His life was a great impulse, because he grappled with death constantly, and kept himself alive by the exercise of will which in his case almost amounted to vitality. It will be a long while before his friends will forget him, and in his death he commands the respect even of his enemies. Because in the sense of a reliable man he was

"True as the needle to the pole,
Or, as the dial to the sun."

A JOCULAR Senator from the West tells a very good story about another Senator a Southern Senate. The latter began life as a brakeman on a railroad, and by industry and foresight has accumulated a fortune and filled political honors. Senator Thurman, while speaking, usually holds his eye-glass in one hand and a huge red handkerchief in the other. He blows a sounding blast on his nasal organ in the midst of a speech quite as naturally as Senator Davis looks up at the galleries every time he addresses the Vice President. It was an all-night session. The Silver bill was under discussion. The Southern Senator referred to was quietly sleeping on a sofa in the cloak-room. Mr. Thurman was speaking. He blew his nose with such vigor that the report could almost been heard in the secretary's office. The sleeping Senator was awakened by the noise, and leaping to his feet, grasped a chair by the side of the sofa and twisted it around until the author of the story grasped him by the arm and brought him to a realizing sense of his whereabouts. It is now an unhealthy matter for any one to call "down brakes" to the victim of the joke.—*Washington letter to Boston Post.*

A GENTLEMAN who speaks by authority for Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Leader*, says: "Mr. Childs would not accept the Berlin mission or any other office. His rule on that subject for his own conduct is inflexible. On two occasions when he has been absent in Europe, he has left with me authority in writing to say "no" to any suggestions of his name for office, and I had to use it twice. His view is that so long as he is the publisher of an independent newspaper, both duty and policy demand that he should be entirely free from such entangling alliance as the acceptance of any office would bring."

DURING the year 1878 that "insatiate archer Death" reaped a rich harvest among the prominent men of earth. Among the dead for the year were Victor Emanuel, king of Italy; Pope Pius IX.; Earl Russell, the champion of English Parliamentary reform; Secchi, the astronomer; Petermann, the geographer; Benjamin F. Wade and Gideon Welles, the statesmen; Joseph Henry, the scientist; Chas. Hodge, the theologian; Bryant, the poet; Bayard Taylor and Samuel Bowles, journalists; Lewes, the author; Cruickshank, the caricaturist, and Boss Tweed, the champion ringster of the century.

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL, proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, died at his residence in that city last Monday, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. McMichael was one of the leading journalists and politicians of the State during the greater portion of his life, and wielded a wide influence in the council of his party and the nation.

RESUMPTION took place quietly throughout the country on Tuesday every one, apparently, having settled down to the conviction that it was a fixed fact.—Although the banks all were prepared to meet all demands for gold, there was very little called for, and business moved along smoothly. People generally prefer paper money to gold and silver.

Inflation—Resumption.

Our Greenback advocates who have groaned and whined for an inflation of the currency of the United States for months past, seem to have taken no notice of the solid and permanent increase of our circulating money medium on January 1st, 1879. On New Years day the currency of our nation was by law increased nearly $400,000,000; such an addition to the money of the country ought to have been the occasion of great rejoicing among the advocates of inflation and fiat money. But so far as we have heard, the Greenbackers and inflationists have fired no guns, held no jubilee meetings, but are as silent as death over this grand increase of our National Currency.

Let us see. On the last day of December, 1878, the currency in circulation as shown by Secretary Sherman's office at Washington, was as follows:

Legal Tenders	$346,681,016
Bank Notes	339,329,654
Coin Certificates	59,931,957
Fractional Currency	16,106,155
	$762,048,982
Total paper currency, Dec, 31, 1878.	

The above figures represent the amount of currency or paper money in use in the United States on the last day of 1878.

On the first day of January of this year we resumed specie payment, which unlocked all coin, and brought gold and paper money at par, and gold into use as a part of the currency of the country; thereby increasing the circulating money medium of the United States nearly $400,000,000. So that to-day the currency of our country stands as follows:

Total of paper currency	$337,048,982
Coin in U. S. Treasury	225,000,000
Coin in national banks (estimated)	175,000,000
Total currency to-day	$1,125,048,982

It appears from the above that the increase in our National Currency the last month has been more than one-half of the whole amount existing previously thereto. This increase is upon a solid basis, founded not upon the "Ohio Idea"; not upon the "Rag Baby" theory; not upon the absurd fiat money humbug; but upon the unity of our American Currency, good wherever the "old flag" floats, founded upon gold and as good as gold, every where in the wide world.

An increase in the currency of our country of FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in one day, it seems to us, ought to satisfy the most rabid of Inflationists. That Greenbackers and Inflation Democrats are not any more pleased with this result than appears, is because it is founded upon the platform of the Republican party, that our national paper money shall be equal with gold coin, and as good as any bank notes in the commercial world.

The Republicans have achieved this result by wise and positive legislation, in opposition to and in spite of the efforts of a Democratic House of Representatives at Washington to place every obstacle in the way of resumption. The Republican party to-day stands before the world and the country as the champion of honest money and specie resumption, and upon this platform it is always ready to stand or fall.

SPEAKER LONG, of the House, assured the oil men that he would do everything in his power to aid them, and even promised them the selection of important committees and to favor the anti-discrimination bill. We will see if the oil men are sold by fair promises.

THE HARRISBURG *Correspondent* of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says, in speaking of the probable complexion of Governor Hoyt's cabinet: "Judge Henry W. Williams is an applicant for Attorney General, and is developing strength for the place. He is one of the ablest and purest men in the State, and would be a valuable accession to the cabinet of the new Governor."

Advanced Physicians.

Many of the more advanced physicians, having found Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines prompt and sure, prescribe them regularly in their practice.

TWINVILLE, Tenn., May 28, '77.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir: For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called in Dr. Zachary of this place. He furnished me with your nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These remedies speedily effected an entire cure. Yours truly,
JOHN S. CHAMLESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Financial Statements.

Statement of the Road Funds of Keating township for the year 1878:

Valuation of taxable property	$188,000 00
Floating debt	500 00
FUNDED DEBT.	
Due Jan. 1, 1879, with interest	$229 80
" " 1880, " "	713 40
AMOUNT DUE TOWNSHIP.	
Uncollected on special duplicate of 1876,	$2 00
" " " 1877,	48 50
" " " 1878,	333 70
" " " 1879,	1,120 00
Amount in hands of county Comr's	911 32

H. A. YOUNG,
G. O. TYLER,
Supervisors.

Attest:
C. D. COBBS, Clerk.

Statement of the Poor Funds of Keating township for the year 1878:

Valuation of taxable property	$189,000 00
Floating debt	500 00
LIABILITIES.	
Expenses for keeping Lori Hoyt	$200 00
AMOUNT DUE TOWNSHIP.	
Uncollected on seated duplicate of 1878,	$313 97
" unseated	326 23

ISAAC DUFFIELD,
S. G. CURTIS,
Poor Masters.

Attest:
C. D. COBBS, Clerk.—s3

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the office of the company, Bradford, Pa., on Monday, the third day of February, 1879, between the hours of two and four p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers to serve for the ensuing year.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
Bradford, Pa., Jan. 2, 1879.—s3 tm

Notice.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at its next session to extend an act entitled "An act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties approved the first day of May, 1861," to the county of McKean.

F. FORD,
Att'y for Petitioner.
Smethport, Jan. 2, 1879.—s3 t3

VEGETINE
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL
Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS Co., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine I procured by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhœa* for over six months, and have tried nearly every thing that was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*, I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well man, and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is sincerely as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. B. Peacock, M. D., for
MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes ill-fed and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and
CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.
Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Sore Throat* on my right hand, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die. When I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors, I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both. But the benign influence making its appearance, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily.
CARRIE DuFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Miss DuForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.
H. R. STEVENS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, sickness, poverty, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different remedies, and many physicians, and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are afflicted, you can be cured? Why is this assertion persevered in, when every statement is true, and can be proved, as the following facts can be? Have you a friend who has been afflicted with Blood Poison. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public confidence.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a valuable
FAMILY MEDICINE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have been in the habit of using your VEGETINE in my family, with good results, and I have no hesitancy in saying it is a remarkable cure offered by you. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald, is well known throughout the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

TESTIMONIAL SERVICE.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and druggists to be the best, purest, and most reliable blood yet discovered, and recommended great in its cures who have been reduced to death.

VEGETINE
The M. D.'s have it.

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

IS THERE
TROUBLE
IN YOUR
FAMILY?
TAKE THE
MINER
AND SETTLE IT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.
THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurances properly subscribed as the law directs, and premiums INSURE DRAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving in a note at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fancy salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire results or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, I. G. Peck, A. H. Bowbert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; I. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 3rd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to the cheapest dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.
I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!

And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for *FURNITURE*, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot be a more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.

Albert Best & Co.
MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS
39 & 41 PERRY STREET,
NEAR MAIN STREET.
BUFFALO, N Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory.
1544

Buy only the genuine
BUCKEYE SCALE.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Buffalo Scale Co.,
322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY:
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.
commended as
an unfailing
cure for Seminal
Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self abuse; as Loss of Before Taking Abuse; as Loss After Taking
of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Meconahen Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere.—s3-y

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequaled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HALL, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by those means, it cures Sores in the THROAT, BRONCHIAL, LIVER, KIDNEY, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted and Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.
Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Hall, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
HOLLOWAY & Co., New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,
FINEST AND
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing
A SPECIALTY.
Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE

TH E FALLGOODS JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS
Cash and Small Profits.
W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels
IS MANUFACTURED BY
FISH BROS. & CO.,
RACINE, WIS
WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF
FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,
And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the
FIRST OF WORKMEN.
Using nothing but
First Class, Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,
And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"
We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, HENRY S. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS, {FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.
FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
A FULL LINE OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!
Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 9, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 266, A. F. & A. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST—W. C. Willis, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL—H. G. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10 a. m and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. A. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Coroner.—J. A. anderson, J. E. B White.

Jury Commissioners.—J. A. anderson, J. E. B White.

Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—H L. Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H L. McCoy

Council—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Rankin N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame

Street Commissioner—L. Rogers H D Hamlin H L. Knapp H G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Pound masters—K F Walker O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith F Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M S Sprague A D Armstrong

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOM is now constantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES', CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Haskill & Gifford have been taking an inventory of goods.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The county auditors will meet next Monday to overhaul the accounts of the county.

—The Jury Commissioners have been in session during the week filling the wheel and drawing the *jury* for next term.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of *Baldwin's Guide* for January. It contains valuable statistics concerning oil and railroads.

—The students of the High School presented Prof. Bartholomew, the principal, with three volumes of the standard poets, as a New Years present.

—Persons, of the *Era*, has been having trouble with his compositions. All quiet on the Tuna at last reports, and Charley still holds the fort.

—The Hulings & Guffey well No. 4 is reported good for 40 barrels. This well is located about one and one-half miles south and fifty rods west of their No. 1. The sand was about 100 feet in depth.

—We are pleased to learn that Hon. E. Rogers has been elected Journal Clerk of the Senate. We should have been more pleased had he been made Chief Clerk, a position to which he is entitled by reason of his long services and abilities.

—Tracy, the alleged murderer of Miss Reilly, has been forced to undergo some severe prison discipline for the past week. Insubordination is not profitable in the McKean county jail, as some of the boys have learned to their sorrow.

—The *Era* is our authority for the statement that A. J. Wheeler has sold six hundred acres north of Cole creek, in warrant 3804, and south of Rixford, for $30,000 "spot cash." The purchasers are Messrs. Crothers & Baty, of Warren.

—A reporter of the *Breeze* has made the discovery that Justice A. A. Craig, of Tarport, is a journalist of no ill repute. He served five years on the staff of the *N. Y. Tribune*, a co-laborer and friend of the late Bayard Taylor and other prominent writers.

—The *Era* reporter dishes up a florid account of the linen wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Artley of Tarport last Monday evening. The most exciting item in the account is the startling statement that the bride wore a silk tulle mash "in a most graceful manner."

—The Morning Daily *Free Press* made its appearance promptly on time on the afternoon of January 1st. Our exchange is quite well of it, and we know it is deserving of all the praise it receives, for isn't brother Purdy at the helm? But, by the way, we have not yet seen a copy. Don't forget us, Purdy.

—The Kane *Weekly Blade* is the title of a new independent paper which some of our exchanges report as having just been started at Kane. As we have not as yet seen a copy we cannot judge as to the appearance and prospects of the new candidate for wealth and journalistic honors. Messrs. C. B. Lay and E. J. Miller (our wagish friend of the Elk *Democrat*) are announced as the publishers and editors. We hope soon to be favored with a copy, and in the meantime wish our friends, Lay and Miller a full fruition of all their hopes in the new enterprise. We see no reason why thriving Kane cannot support a local paper.

—Some of our citizens have been snowbound somewhere between here and Buffalo for a few days past.

—Our esteemed friend, Jury Commissioner J. A. Anderson, has called our attention to the fact that we had omitted the Jury Commissioners from the list of county officers. It was purely an oversight which we have this week corrected. The office will soon be obsolete and we do not wonder that James wishes to make the most of it.

—A party of Smethport ladies and gentlemen numbering about a dozen, gave themselves the pleasure of a delightful sleighride to Eldred on Wednesday evening of this week. The ride would have been incomplete without a supper at the Central Hotel, which was of course all that could be desired and heartily and hungrily enjoyed.

—Here is a movement which all should join. Here is the pledge to which we invite signatures: "With malice toward none and charity for all, I, the undersigned, (my conscience punishing me) do promise to pay the printer the amount I owe him for the paper I have been taking, and that I will by all honorable means induce others to do likewise."

—J. L. Andrews of Bradford, has sold his wholesale liquor establishment of which we heard so much during the recent political campaign, and has accepted a position in the office of the Lewis Run Lumber Company. Swift, of Buffalo, is the purchaser, and the always popular Charley Reis will continue to wait upon customers.

Wanted.

150,000 feet of Elm, White Oak and Maple logs. To be delivered at the Rogers Mill, Smethport, Pa. For terms and particulars, call at the Extract Works. 16-9-3t

HORSES DROWNED.—We regret to learn that A. R. Tubbs, of Farmers Valley, recently suffered the loss of a pair of horses by drowning in the Allegheny. His neighbor, James Boylan, had hired the team to draw logs, and driving them on the ice, which was covered with snow, they broke through, and were drowned before they could be rescued.

MARVIN CREEK OIL FIELD.—The Marvin creek territory is not yet sufficiently developed to materially affect the oil market, yet there are three test wells under way that will be watched with considerable interest when the drill arrives in the neighborhood of where the sand ought to be. The first well at the head of the creek is on the Fletcher farm, at the foot of Howard Hill, near the conjunction of the Kane and Wilcox roads. We learn that drilling has been commenced, and the owners promise to shove it down as fast as possible. The same parties, Hammer & Ernhout, have the derrick nearly completed on Windfall Run about a mile southeast of the above mentioned well. Still farther down the creek (Marvin) on the Jules Gallup farm, is the Peters well. They are down 300 feet, and waiting for another engine, the one they have been using proving too light. This comprises the present operations on the Marvin, but should either of these wells prove good, we may look for lively times in that vicinity the coming season.

EX-SHERIFF KING.—The retiring Sheriff, C. S. King, stepped down and out of the position of High Sheriff of McKean county on Monday, leaving as creditable a record, we believe, as any previous incumbent of that office. He was elected to the office after a hard struggle in the canvass and in face of the most infamous abuse and campaign lies that were ever heaped upon a candidate for office. Even after being triumphantly elected he was forced to battle in the courts for his hard earned commission, the possession of which was contested for over a year upon a strained construction of the new constitution. He was finally triumphant there also, and was permitted to hold his office undisturbed during the balance of his term. While he has no doubt made some mistakes, we only echo the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the county regardless of party when we say he has made a most excellent Sheriff. The business of the office has doubled, if not three or four fold during his term, and he has proven on every occasion equal to its demands. He has been energetic, prompt, straightforward, square-toed and upright in the transaction of all business, and had he been stricken down at any time during his term there would have been found no loose ends or uncertain entanglements in his affairs to trouble his friends or bondsmen. He has been what we would call a model Sheriff, and we are glad to believe that he steps down several thousands richer than when he took the oath. The more the better; he has earned it all.

A Pleasant Visit.

On Tuesday a party of about fifteen gentlemen, Odd Fellows, from Clermont, beyond Smethport, drove into Bradford in sleighs and registered their names at the Parker House. The object of their coming was to visit brethren here in a lodge assembled, last evening being the regular meeting night of Tuna Lodge No. 411 of this city. When the time for the meeting of the lodge came around the spacious hall in which it meets was filled with members and visitors, the latter both of Clermont and elsewhere, and one of those enjoyable occasions which only those who have participated in others of like character can appreciate, was the result.

Speeches, short addresses, fraternal greetings, and other "remarks," serious, sentimental and humorous by turns, were the order of the evening, and the utmost good feeling predominated. The visit was a surprise to the Bradford members of the order, so little had they heard of having been sent in advance, but they rallied their forces and received and treated their guests in noble style. When the lodge closed it was announced that the "exercises" were not closed, by any means. The whole assembly marched down to the Erie House, prize host Dean, proprietor, where the wives and other lady friends—and possibly relatives—of the members were awaiting their coming. Shortly after their arrival here the music struck up and all engaged for a few hours in the pleasure of a cotillion party and of social intercourse. At a late hour the company dispersed, all well pleased.—*Bradford Era.*

THE INS AND OUTS.

The New County Officials and the Old.

On Monday the newly elected Sheriff, Prothonotary, Commissioners and Auditors were sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties of their respective offices. In the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

there seems as yet but little indications of a change of proprietors. Ex-Sheriff King can still be found attending to business apparently as busy as ever. It will probably take about several weeks to finish the business he has still in hand.—Sheriff Sartwell has not yet taken full possession of the jail building, but will probably move in with his family next week. There are now thirty prisoners to be fed and cared for, which with the help required is no inconsiderable family. We understand that G. W. Sartwell, the Sheriff's brother, will act as turnkey and office clerk, while F. M. Windsor and Lewellyn Sartwell will manage the Bradford branch. Other deputies will be appointed as the business demands.

The change in the

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE

is likewise hardly perceptible. A brother of Mr. Brawley, the Prothonotary, has a desk in the office, otherwise there being as yet little change. Mr. J. R. Chadwick is acting for the present as principal deputy and Messrs. C. K. Sartwell, H. S. Sartwell and Rev. O. J. Rose are we understand still shoving their respective pens. What other permanent organization of this force, if any, Mr. Brawley contemplates, we have not learned.

The

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

passes under the control of Messrs. N. W. Abbey, W. J. Colegrove, and John G. Boyer. These gentlemen were also sworn in Monday and entered energetically and promptly upon the discharge of their manifold and responsible duties. From among a number of applicants they appointed H. F. Barbour, of this borough, as Commissioners' Clerk, and fixed the salary at $300 per year, the same as in previous years. They made a thorough inspection of the jail, and swept promptly and earnestly at work to inform themselves of the needs of the county and their probable duties. Judging from the instructions given their clerk we are of the opinion that if the present commissioners fail in their whole duty to their constituents it will not be because of a lack of will or determination.

The new board of auditors consist of Messrs. J. J. Roberts, O. D. Vosburg and C. L. Bellows. Their duties are of short duration, but none the less important. They will meet next Monday to audit the county accounts. No one acquainted with any of these gentlemen will hesitate to believe them in every way capable for this arduous and responsible duty.

Railroad to Kane.

Mr. Hulings, of McKean, has commenced the construction of a railroad from Alton to Kane. If the oil developments continue favorable in that section of McKean county, the road will no doubt be completed. This will give access to the Kinzua region and probably prevent the construction of the road from Warren to Bradford, up the river via Kinzua. It looks more and more like a great mistake that this road was not built last season. With a pipe line and railroad to Kane, thus connecting with the P. & E. road, the oil men will have all the facilities for shipping they desire.—The Erie branch already has a road from Bradford to Alton, reaching the coal fields of McKean. From Alton to Kane will not be a long job.—*Warren Mail.*

We are inclined to believe the foregoing is rather premature. Mr. Hulings is unquestionably ready to build a road connecting the Bradford branch of the Erie with the P. & E. at some point, but from information derived from undoubted authority we are assured that the arrangements necessary for the commencement of the work of building are as yet by no means complete. While it is quite certain that a road connecting the two mentioned roads will be built at no distant day (probably the coming season) it is not certain that it will be a narrow gauge. It is more likely that the Erie will extend the Bradford branch to connect with the P. & E. Engineers have already been over the route, and the decision arrived at, as we understand, that the most natural route is from a point on the Bradford branch near Big Shanty, following Railroad Run, thence running south crossing the Smethport and Alton turnpike near Wm. Grimsby's, following the course of the Kinzua as far as the Hulings track, and from thence down the Clarion to Wilcox or Wilmarth.—Should the Erie company build the road this would be the probable route. The road would thus run but a few miles from Smethport, and a branch or an extension of the McK. & B. to connect with it would certainly follow. There is hardly a doubt but that a road approximating the line we have thus newly indicated will be built the coming season, and should the Kinzua district develop as now promises the last shadow of doubt in regard to the project will be dispelled.

Jail Registry.

We give below a list of the prisoners in the county jail with their respective crimes, and sentences where they have been tried. We will publish additions to this list of "distinguished arrivals" as they occur:

NAMES.	CRIME.	SENTENCE
William Shoup	Ass't and Battery	5 mos in jail
Andrew Treo	Murder.	
[illegible] Hollenbeck	Ass't and Bat.	Stand costs
Jacob Piper	Malicious Mischief	$5 and costs
Wm. Shirk	Larceny	
Geo. Taylor	Riot 30 days,	$100 and costs
James Wilson	Riot	$5 and costs
Frank Reed	Malicious Mischief	
David Martin	Ass't and Battery	
Charles Shields	Larceny	
Pat. Gilbert	Vagrant	30 days hard labor
Jno. Boxford	"	" " "
J. H. Deans	"	" " "
Jamal Smith	"	" " "
Edward White	"	" " "
George Jones	"	" " "
William Chapk	"	" " "
John Mosier	"	" " "
James Wilson	Assaulting officer	
Thos. Moore	" "	
John Riley	" "	
Jas. Fleming	Robbery	
Orphas McLaughlin	Forgery	
Geo. Saunders	"	
Annie Silk	Robbery	
Owen McGraw	Ass't and Bat.	$5 and costs
Jacob Simons	Malicious Mischief	
Geo. McLaughlin	Concealed weapons	
Albert Amsbrook	Larceny.	

POLITICAL WISDOM.

Hundreds of politicians now a days know just what the country wants. So did Dr. Fenner when he began the preparation of his Cough Healer and Gallery Relief. Price 25c.

ON THE KENZUA.

The Latest Strike.—No. 4 in the sand with a Good Show.

All eyes are now turned toward the Kenzua territory. The report that the Hulings No. 4 was in the sand with fifteen hundred feet of oil in the hole indicates a good forty barrel well and that there is more of the Kenzua territory than many would like to believe. The following statement of the location of the wells may enlighten some of our readers who have not heretofore given any attention to this field.

The Hulings No. 1 completed last summer is about sixteen miles in an air line south of Bradford and is located a little north of the centre of warrant 3084 in Hamlin township.

The No. 2 Hulings is about 40 rods southeast of the No. 1 and both are on the south side of the Kinzua Creek. No. 4, the one in the sand, is about a mile and a half from the No. 1, and in a direction a little west of south. It is located on Windfall Run in warrant 3,077.

The No. 3, Hulings & Guffey, drilling at a depth of about 2,000 feet is over a mile to the southeast of the No 1, in the southeast corner of warrant 3,077.

The dry hole drilled by Bowen & Co. is located near the mouth of Pine Creek, and just 200 rods northwest of the Hulings No. 1.

The well finished by the P. C. L. & P. Co. is the southeast corner of warrant 3,065, on the south side of the Windfall Run is southwest of the Hulings' No. 1.

During the winter of 1877 and 1878 the P. C. L. & P. Co. drilled a duster six miles west of the Hulings' well and Frank Davis, Kean & Co. drilled two dusters away to the northwest, on Turn Up Run. In looking at the geography of the region, about the two producing wells, it will be seen that dry holes have been found only on the west and northwest. Some miles to the south exists the doubtful territory about Wilcox. To the northeast the Parker well came in dry about a mile east of Alton. Future tests alone will determine whether a pool exists or demonstrate the probability of a belt running through the Rixford development.

The New Pipe Line.

Less than three months hence oil will be taken to Philadelphia from the producing region by a pipe line, owned and controlled by the producers themselves. The pipe will run from Bradford to Williamsport, with two pumping stations, one at Frisbee and the other half way to Williamsport. From this place it will be taken to Philadelphia over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Two hundred oil cars are now in course of construction for this service at the works of the Reading Iron Company.

The capital of the new company is $650,000. The stock has been all taken and one-half of the capital paid in. The pipe will be supplied by the National Tube Company, of McKeesport, and the Reading Iron Company. One hundred tons, equal to two miles a day, is to be delivered on the line, where it will be immediately placed in position. A large force of workmen is now engaged in excavating and preparing for the laying of the pipe. The construction of the telegraph line is nearly completed. The land through which the new pipe will run is owned by the new company in fee simple.

The scheme will be materially aided by the new connection of the Philadelphia & Reading and Northern Pennsylvania Railroads. The oil can be transferred to the latter line through the new branch at Richmond, from whence, passing over the Bound Brook and New Jersey Central Railways, it will reach New York. The oilmen will thus have at one blow two outlets for their productions.

The new line will have an average capacity of 10,000 barrels per day. The leading producers who are in the enterprise say that the movement is not intended as a means of obtaining cheaper rates to the seaboard, but with a view of establishing equal rates and free trade.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—Among the prisoners in the jail are a number of vagrants sentenced to thirty days at hard labor. The Sheriff therefore ordered four of them out on Wednesday to clear the snow and ice from the steps and walks about the county buildings. Through mistake one James Wilson confined on the charge of assaulting an officer came out as one of the tramps, and was put to work with one of the others clearing off the Court House steps under charge of Deputy G. W. Sartwell. Supposing he was a vagrant like his companion, he was not guarded very closely, and watching his opportunity he slipped away from George, and has not been captured at last accounts. There is such an imperceptible shade of difference between a tramp and a criminal that it would be a good idea to bound the former as they are committed in order to avoid such errors hereafter.

The Editors.

The editors of Indiana had a grand reunion at Lafayette, the other day, and I was constrained to stop and join them, for verily were they not going to open a keg of nails and eat a melon? Happy, innocent, guileless men, these editors! How little they know of the world and its cunning ways, how little they know of its struggling strifes and its shady wars; how little they see of its implacable and fluctuating currencies; how sublimely magnificently seldom do they light upon the combination of its safe lock. Ah, pass of busy, hustling, money getting world, editors have no money! We have something better. We have calm, unmoved and unstrainable, sleeping consciences, that you couldn't quicken with a stroke of lightning. What a priceless treasure is such a conscience! Journalism is the profession without jealousy. I don't believe there is a profession in the world so free from jealousy as this. Look at musical people. They are the worst in the lot. Music hath charms to smooth a savage, but it has no power to tame the ferocity of people who play, and sing, and teach it. An opera company without a black eye, is an unheard of wonder. All through the opera season the frightened air is full of the loud screechings of warring tongs and sopranos, contralto and bason. Every mail brings to our ears the crash of another footstool Christine Nilsson has kicked over. And a church choir—why, I never knew but one choir that didn't have a chronic row on its hands dating back as far as the tariff bill, and more complicated than the Louisiana investigation. And that one broke up the first Sunday. One of the first indications of a revival in the church is when the soprano and alto get on speaking terms with each other. And at a musical festival, did you ever notice how the chorus stood back and glared at the solo? It is awful. But with us there is none of that feeling. We love each other. And when, in the course of our political duties as standard bearers, we feel constrained to call an esteemed contemporary a "measureless liar," he knows we mean business, and if he is a man who will get mad at a little trivial thing like that, he comes over with a club and mashes us, and that is the end of it. We may have occasion to denounce him, in the last and parson of the conflict, as "moral hyena, whose foul and festering chops drip gall and aquafortis, a mocker and destroyer of the truth, upon whose vicious lips the dear pure truth, if ever it could spring from a heart so blackened and stained with crime, turns to ashes and bitterness before it can be uttered." We may feel it our duty to call an esteemed contemporary a "pattering slave to a ring of petty tyrants," "an unprincipled scoundrel, whose grovelling carcass, wallowing in the cesspool of political corruption, steeped to his thievish eyes in abhorrent partisan infamy, pursues its nefarious traffic to the very shadow of the mocking gallows is has cheated too long." We get mad at these things sometimes, dreadful mad, awful mad. But we get over it, especially if the other man is the biggest.

When the jealousy of Union generals was bringing disgrace and defeat on the Union arms in Virginia, the newspaper correspondents hung together and carried on the war and won victories and slaughtered rebels by the column—double-leaded brevier. People love us for the unselfishness. Our tranquil lives imprint upon our faces the beautiful and tender expression which people always remember so long after they meet an editor, and which makes them go home shuddering, to dream that every night they met a man who had starved to death, and had crawled out of his grave to steal a pretzel and couldn't find his way back. We eat, well, and we don't care at whose expense; we dress well, we sleep well, and we drink—well, only tolerable, only tolerable.—*Hawkeye.*

From Bradford.

Dec. 31, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I left you with fear and trembling in regard to the final *result*, but nevertheless arrived in Bradford as comfortable as possible after riding face to the wind poorly clad and orphan-like. But "sich" is life. "Man born of woman is of few days and full of trouble."

Sabbath morning dawned upon us clear and lovely, so when the church bells called at 11 o'clock we (for I was not alone) wended our way to the Universalist church, drawn by a notice in the Bradford Sunday *Herald*, which read as follows:

"THE PULPIT.

"Christmas services will be held at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.. The church building has been tastefully decorated interiorly for the occasion. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Hewitt, will by request give the Universalist interpretation of the words found in John 1. 1: "In the beginning was the word and the word was with God and the word was God." The seats are free and all are invited to attend."

Nothing occurred to mar the quiet of the walk save the occasional guttural sound from the newsboy as he screamed "Bradford Sunday *Herald*—only a nickel." We found the church nicely decorated as stated, and the choir excellent. But the *text!* Lo! the reporter had made a mistake. "My text," said the reverend gentleman, "will be found in Luke, second chapter and fourteenth verse:—'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace good will toward men.'" Any efforts at criticism would prove futile. I will simply say, "well done," although I cannot concede the doctrinal part of the discourse. Most of the religious sects are represented in Bradford, there being some six or seven different churches, all going to heaven by different roads, but finding only one entrance into the golden city. All seem to show proper respect for the Sabbath.

The barbers have adopted Alfred's plan—that of closing their doors on Sunday—and charge 15 cents for shaving and 25 cents for hair cutting, these prices to commence Jan. 1, 1879. Many will be compelled to let their beard grow.

Monday morning Bradford opens up in its true colors. Everything seems to wake up. The monotony of yesterday has passed away. Now there is bustle and confusion (at least to me) as I try to collect my thoughts and drive away the ringing of the musical voices floating continually on the air—"Bradford morning papers," *Era* or the *Breeze*. The first circumstance I witnessed to excite emotion was as follows: As we were passing down Congress street in the evening all was quiet for the moment, when the sound of voices from a narrow stairway attracted our attention.—"So you don't," "yes I do," a fall, a tumble, and down upon the sidewalk just in front of us rolled (like a cart wheel) a large, burly negro with bare head and blood running down his face. He strove to his feet, extended both hands toward us as in supplication and exclaimed "protect me! I am a sober man." He was closely followed by a man with a long blue coat covered with brass buttons, saying "come with me, sir." I passed on in silence, thinking it that's the way they "fine them I was glad I am not a sober man.

Wednesday, the happy New Year!—Business is partially suspended. Many have left town to spend this holiday. No show for any business except hotels and saloons which are doing a thriving business. The liveries are all emptied, the streets are full of pleasure-seekers, with their spanking steeds and fine Portland cutters. The sleighing is good out of this borough, and would be in it were it not for the numerous pitch-holes and large frozen lumps, which make it very disagreeable to drive over. Why the authorities do not clear the streets of this nuisance I leave for older heads to conjecture. Bradford had quite an acquisition to their force of pleasure seekers on New Year's from Tarport—one sleigh in which rode ten or twelve, and a pair of bobs with wood rack filled with twelve or fifteen (all standing for comfort and to give a better chance to see the sights). A string some twelve or fourteen feet in length was attached, one end to the hind bob, the other end to a New Year's chicken, which was dragged through the streets until the whole crowd came in collision with a swarm of boot blacks who began snow-balling the would-be happy band. When forbearance ceased to be a virtue they leaped from their loads and demanded an explanation.—The bootblacks had no further explanation than "we will fire you out," with many opprobrious terms in the way of emphasis. Crowds gathered from every direction to witness the sport. Every time the boys got loaded in for a start the blacks would give the war whoop and send the frozen lumps, not to say missiles of death, which made the boys waste and the driver nervous. To make a long story short, they got away after three or four unsuccessful attempts, amid the cheers of the blacks shouting "we fired them out," &c.

Friday morning; what a change! The wind howls piteously, the thermometer stands 18 degrees below zero, the streets are cleared of all pleasure seekers, the drayman is monarch of all he surveys, frozen ears, frost-bitten noses, shivering humanity (searching after the gas company), railroad blockades, telegrams from friends saying "snow bound; will be home as soon as the road opens," etc., etc., is the order of the day. This is pleasant—like riding on a rail. Step into a man's office—"Would you like to look—" "Yes, by —, if you belong to the gas company I would like to look at you," &c. Also sit two or four hours in the depot, count your fingers, and read the large placard opposite, saying "passengers will please procure tickets before taking seats in the cars. Ample time will be allowed." The part "ample time" is well put in just at the present crisis. But enough of this. I will not weary your patience longer. I hope to meet once more around the family hearth and hear the baby cry; it would be much more enjoyable than listening to interrogations like these: "Have you heard from the train?" "Have they commenced shoveling yet?" "Dear, will we get to Buffalo to-night?" "Have you telegraphed," &c., &c.

Jule Andrews has sold out his business on Main street and accepted a position with George Lacy, office on Congress St.

The Exchange building is nearly completed. There are some very fine offices in this building. I saw on the door of one of these the firm name of Sherratt, Brown & Rose. Last but not not least is the large room below for the bulls and bears.

Drilling and running oil somewhat impeded on account of the severe cold weather, making it difficult to obtain water to replenish the boilers.

So I will close for this time. "Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow."

THE ORPHAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47 tf

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Thargeums and Amaurosis cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

DON'T FORGET.

If you are sick "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" will aid nature in making you well again, where all else fails. If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach, bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER," a sovereign remedy in all such diseases. If you feel just as bad as you can *possibly*, and don't know what to do with yourself *possibly*, fly to the nearest druggist for a bottle of PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" and forever bless the day you first heard of such a remedy.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 10 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 6w, ly

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. 15-49 y1

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. E. Bartholomew, as County Superintendent of Northumberland County, gone out of office, administration and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living citizen of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $5.00, and for each additional branch $1.00 extra. H. L. KNAPP,
15-50-tf Sec'y of Board.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gaither & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs" also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 383 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP, STANLEY B. COWING
15-30 y1

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

J. H. SOWERS.

LEGAL.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of December, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Perry Carter, of Ceres twp., in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

16-7-3t C. B. ROBARTS, Assignee.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the *Bradford Gas Company*,—the character and object of such corporation being to furnish gas for fuel and light to the inhabitants of the Borough of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania. n6

Notice.

Dell Marvin *et al* by her next friend James L. Kellogg vs. Andrew J. Marvin } No. 177 June term, 1878. In Divorce.

Subpœna to unset nihil alias subpœna return nihil.

To Andrew J. Marvin: Take notice that deposition in the above case on the part of libellant will be taken before P. Ackley, Esq., on the 11th day of January, 1879, commencing at 2 o'clock. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

A. A. CRAIG, Att'y for Libellant.

Notice.

COUNTY OF MCKEAN, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Alexander Drose,—*Greeting:*

We command you that all matter of business and excuses be set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the Fourth Monday of February next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, Sophia Drose, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Alexander Drose, agreeably to the petition and libel exhibited against you here our said Court, and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of December, A.D. 1878.

C. K. SARTWELL, Prothy.

per JNO. E. CHADWICK, Deputy.

Allowed by the Court.

Dec. 16, 1878. I certify that the above is a true copy of the writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor, appointed at the adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas for McKean county, held on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1878, to distribute the money in the hands of C. S. King, sheriff of said county, arising from sale of the property of Ira Smith, and, on *Fi. Fa.* No 208, September Term, 1878, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of C. A. Barker, in Eldred, Pa., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the proceeds of said sale to be present at above mentioned time and place and present their claims; or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. L. KIMBALL,
Auditor.

n8-4t

MRS. J. E. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental & Vocal Music.

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$30 per term of 24 lessons

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg. 15-39 tf MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Brooks, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Rankin in the Borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. K. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR, } Executors

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 18, 1878.-tf

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S GAITEAU PILLS,

the only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Ify-ur Druggist will not supply send $5 cents for one box to Herrick, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-39 y1

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the MINER STEAM BOOK AND BLAND PRINTING HOUSE

*MISCELLAN

A Woman's "No."

O no! I could not wed you, No;
But I hope you won't suspect
I love you as a sister should—
O please, Will, don't—as yet.
Yes, love you as a sister should,
But marry you? Ah, no!
I'm grieved you should have thought of it—
Oh, fie! Don't love me so.
Come back, sit down and talk to me;
Don't! Don't go in a—when you go
One cannot love him when she would,
Though she's all to you know.
And I don't think you love me much,
I don't up in my life;
But if I really thought you did—
Yes, Will; I'll be your wife.

Hints on the Care of the Eyes.

There are, perhaps, more individuals who ascribe their weakness of sight to a use of their eyes under an insufficient artificial illumination than to any other one cause. In a great many instances this may not be strictly true, but there can be no doubt that faulty artificial light is one of the most productive causes of a certain class of injuries, to which the eye can be exposed. The two sources of trouble with the ordinary artificial lights are—first, that they are not pure white, and secondly, that they are unsteady. The first defect is found in all artificial lights except the lime, electric and magnesium lights; the second especially in candles and gas. The yellowness is in a measure, counteracted by using the use of lamps and gas, chimneys a violet or blue tint, and the flickering of the gas may be obviated largely by employing an Argand burner. All things considered, a German student-lamp furnishes the most satisfactory light. The next best is gas with an Argand burner. The chimneys of both may, as above suggested, be advantageously of a light-blue tint.

The position of the light in relation to the body is of great importance. If a shade is used on the lamp or burner (it should, by preference, be of ground or "milk" glass, never of colored glass), the light may stand directly in front of the body and the work be allowed to lie in the light under the shade, which will protect the eyes from the glare of the flame. If no shade is used the back should be turned to the source of light; which ought to fall over the left shoulder. The same rule applies in the management of daylight. In this case the light should come from behind and slightly above, and fall directly on the work, whence it is reflected to the eye. It should never fall directly in the face.

The light in the room during sleep is also not without its influence. As a rule, the room during sleeping hours should be dark; and, in particular, care should be taken to avoid sleeping opposite a window where on opening the eyes in the morning a flood of strong light will fall on them. Even the strongest eyes are, after the repose of the night, more or less sensitive to the impression of intense light. The eyes must have time to accustom themselves to the stimulus.

Attention should be called to the injurious effects that sometimes follow reading on railroad cars. On account of the unsteadiness of the page, reading under these circumstances is exceedingly trying to the eyes, and should never be persisted in for any considerable length of time.

During convalescence from severe illness the eyes are generally the last to regain their lost power. Especially is this the case with women after childbirth, and too much care cannot be taken to put as little strain upon the eyes as possible at this time.—*Dr. S. M. Burnett in Scribner.*

Breeding Marks in Carrier Pigeons.

A German paper gives some details of the extraordinary development of the breeding and training of carrier pigeons in Germany since the late war. During the seige of Paris, pigeons afforded the only means of communication between the outside world and the inhabitants of the beleaguered city. In order that similar messages might be available in the hour of need, pigeon houses were established after the conclusion of the war in most of the larger garrison towns of North and South Germany, and now pigeon flying is rapidly becoming a favorite pastime and sport throughout the country. The increased attention thus given to the subject has resulted in the observation of many peculiarities of the birds. Carrier pigeons of good breed, although they may be started in company and bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects its own course, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speeds on its way without taking any heed of its neighbors. The birds seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighborhood of every pigeon house there are always certain places, trees, etc., which are usually favorite resorts of the birds, but when coming in to a race the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in such an exhausted state as to be unable to even eat the food it is most fond of. Birds which are sitting, or which have lately hatched young, are generally taken in preference to others in racing; but instances have been known in which carrier pigeons of good breed which have been taken to a fresh home, and which have hatched young there, have deserted their brood and flown away to their original home at the first opportunity they had of escaping.

The cocoanut is a product of one of the palms, and grows abundantly in all tropical regions. The kernel, in its fresh state, is very nutritive, and when grated makes excellent cakes or fritters. The milk of the cocoanut forms a delicious beverage in its native country; a large nut when fresh will give half a pint of milk. When it is very young the pulp is so soft that it may be eaten with a spoon, and the shell is so thin and transparent that it may be used as a lantern. The oil obtained by pressure from the kernel is used for burning in lamps and for making fine soap. There is no part of the tree but is employed for some useful purpose, though with respect to fruit the cocoanut is one of the least productive of the palm tribe. One tree in good soil produces about 100 cocoanuts annually.

The Pacific Wood, Lumber and Flume Co. own in the aggregate about ten thousand acres of timber land and have cut from it, counting the present one, three seasons. Most of the land will be stripped of its timber this year. The number of men under the employ of the contractors amounts to between 800 and 900. Average wages paid, $30 per month.

ALL SORTS.

God draweth straight lines but we think and call them crooked.

The wool produced in Shelby county Ky., is estimated at 100,000 pounds.

Mr. Horn has stood around the De Long Island and saved 137 persons from drowning.

Russia has more agricultural societies within her borders than any other nation.

He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

The price of zinc has become greatly reduced, owing to the war between the manufacturers of that metal.

The silver product of Colorado is computed at $1,000,000 per month at the present time, and it is increasing.

Six thousand dogs have been laid out in Chicago during the last three months, yet no stranger need walk half a block in that city to get a bite.

A man's real value is not only what he is worth to the generation in which he lives, but what he is worth to the generations that follow him.

An establishment has been opened in London for making illuminating gas, which is preserved in cases, and sent for use to any part of the country.

Ladies should endeavor to walk erect. It imparts a dignified and queenly appearance. Bending forward is unnatural, indicating debility and aggravates and promotes disease.

In Siam they have a curious way of deciding law suits by putting both parties under water and awarding the victory to the one who stays the longest, entirely dispensing with lawyers. Hence the legal term: "Just as Siam, without one plea."

The vitality of seeds may be tested by placing a sample of almost any of the larger seeds or grains on a hot pan or griddle; when the vitality is perfect the grain will pop or crack open with more or less noise. When the vitality is gone or defective it remains immovable in the vessel.

It has been said by a philosopher that every cross word uttered, or angry feeling experienced, leaves its unerring mark upon the face. This can be verified by a close observation of the countenances of those around us, whose tempers and habits are familiar to us, and its truth thus established.

Fifty thousand shirts, on which are printed extracts from the Koran in blue characters, and as many woolen waistcoats, whereupon is embla zoned the prophet's seal, are being manufactured in Paris for the Turkis soldiers. This will give the Turks many literary advantages they never before possessed.

The number of wolves in Russia is estimated at 200,000, and their annual consumption of flesh is 25 cwt. per head. Last year they ate, among other items, 161 human beings, and it is estimated that in one way or another, they cost the country $10,000,000. Hunting has declined since the emancipation of the serfs, and the wolves have increased.

It has been the custom heretofore to allow all department clerks at Washington two days in which to go home and vote, but under the new civil service reform rule this is to be changed, and all clerks who go home to vote will have the time it takes deducted from their regular thirty days' leave of absence, which is allowed them each year.

The conspiracy of the silk smugglers seems to have been an affair of considerable magnitude. It embraces merchants, steamship clerks, dock clerks and seamen; and succeeded in shipping through the Custom House in the past eight years probably one million dollars' worth of goods. Special Agent Brackett has done a good service in breaking up this ring of thieves.

A Bangor (Me.) man attended a camp-meeting, and on his return was telling of the good time he enjoyed. A serious-faced man asked, "Were there any converts?" He stopped a moment, and said: "Well, I swear, I forgot to ask. But the baked beans were bully, and the sailing and rowing were divine, and there were some of the handsomest girls that I ever saw."

Meek creatures! (mosses) the first mercy of the earth, veiling with its hushed softness its dinfless rocks; creatures full of pity, covering with tremulous and tender honor the scarred disgrace of ruin—laying quiet fingers on the trembling stones, to teach them rest. No words, that I know of, will say what these mosses are. None are delicate enough, none perfect enough, none rich enough.—*Ruskin.*

Many a man raised from poverty and obscurity to wealth and honor, can trace his rise to civility; it is sure to reproduce itself in others, and he who is always polite will be sure to get, at least, as much as he gives. We believe it was Macaulay who defined politeness as benevolence in small things. The French, who are nothing unless sentimental, declare politeness to be the zero of friendship's thermometer.

No animal is so extensively diffused over the globe, or increases so rapidly, as the hog. Marshal Vaubin calculated that the produce of a single sow in ten years, assuming six pigs at a litter, would increase to 6,434,180 pigs, or as many as any of the chief European States could support. If this calculation were carried on to the twelfth generation we should find they would fill all Europe with a supply, and by the sixteenth cover the entire globe.

Where mutton and wool are the great desiderata, the owner having no intention of raising or breeding rams to be sold at fancy prices, it would be advisable that the ewes should be grades of good common stock; the rams of the desired breed should be used, and pure-bred rams only should be employed on the young ewes of the next generation. Thus, step by step, a well-bred animal will be attained, which is really a very easy matter.

Boys and young men sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's success depends on his sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able to "get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall victim sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give way. Young people cannot give the sacred truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every phase of double dealing and dishonesty. Lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth.

Mrs. H. D. Graves, of Essex Co., N. Y., writes to the florist. Vick, that she destroys the rose slug easily by the application of a solution composed of 1 pint of dairy salt, and 1 pint of soft soap, dissolved in 10 gallons of soft water. Dissolve the soap thoroughly in the water, then add the salt, stir well, and shower the bushes soon after the leaves appear; again after the bloom is over. One application is generally sufficient, if taken in time. After sunset is the best time to do it.

A calculation made forty years ago stated that for home use and export purposes 20,000,000 pins were required daily in England. The real quantity now produced is 50,000,000 per day, of which Birmingham produces 37,000,000, leaving 13,000,000 as the production of London, Stroud and Dublin, where pins are also made. The weight of wire consumed annually in the pin manufacture of England is about 1275 tons, or 2,857,120 pounds, one-eighth of which is iron wire, used in the manufacture of mourning and hair pins.

Life is a collection of little things. Happiness is not a huge package of merchandise that can be purchased in bulk at wholesale; it is rather a mosaic formed of little gems, each insignificant by itself alone, but grouped, combined, it becomes attractive and satisfying. A pleasant smile, a kindly greeting, a considerate deed, an unselfish act, all trifles in themselves, yet aggregate a sum of human happiness and tranquility that a united family circle would not exchange for millionaires' wealth or prince's honors where the warm heart and gentle hand is absent.

M. Onimus has lately observed that the suppuration of wounds or ulcers may, by means of continuous electric currents, be increased or diminished, according to the direction of the current. The descending current, that is, when the positive pole is placed near the nerve centre and the negative at the periphery, increases the suppuration, but, at the same time, the phenomena of nutrition are more considerable, and the fleshy pimples are formed with great rapidity. On the other hand, with the ascending current, the suppuration disappears very quickly. A small crust forms on the wound, which is difficult to remove, and under it there is a cicatrisation.

A French editor has invented a new kind of barometer. It is a General in gingerbread, which he buys every year at a certain fair. On returning home, he nails his acquisition to the wall.—Everybody knows the influence of the temperature on gingerbread; the least dampness softens it. Dry weather, on the contrary, dries it up and hardens it. All this gentleman has to do every morning is to ask his servant what the general says. The faithful domestic goes and puts his thumb on the figure and answers either, "The General is soft to-day; you will please take your umbrella;" or, "The military man is firm; you can put on your new hat."

M. Mouchot, in experiments for utilizing the heat of the sun, has lately shown to the Academy of Sciences a small still, in which the sun's heat was applied to the process of distillation.—With this still, the mirror of which was twenty inches in diameter, the inventor succeeded in distilling a quart of wine in half an hour. With a mirror five times as large, the inventor believes he will be able to distil twenty quarts in the same space of time. The seasons make little difference in the working of the solar still, provided the sun's rays be not intercepted; and M. Mouchot has brought water to the boiling point in January, in a boiler standing in the open air and covered with ice and snow.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you get, to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us, to be the friend of no man and to have no man for our friend, to heap interest upon interest, to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as surely as disease or disappointment. And, when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of the human heart, and at the expense of nearly every enjoyment, save that of indulging in miserable meanness, death comes to finish the work, and the body is buried in a hole, the heirs rejoice over it, and the spirit goes—whither?

Philotis, a servant-maid at Rome, was a heroine. After the Gauls had besieged Rome, the Fidenates assembled in array and marched against the capital, demanding the wives and daughters of the citizens as the condition of peace. This of course was refused, but Philotis advised them to send all their female slaves disguised as Roman matrons, and their daughters, offering herself to head them. This was listened to. When the evening came the enemy, after feasting and drinking, lay in the sleep of intoxication. Philotis then lighted a torch as a signal to the Romans, who rushed upon the enemy and slew them with great slaughter. The senate rewarded the female slaves by permitting them henceforth to wear the dress of Roman matrons.

A few years ago, the idea that the earth consists of a central molten mass, surrounded by a comparatively thin, solid crust, was almost universally believed by scientists and philosophers. It was not only a philosophical theory, but was regarded as a scientific fact. Now, things are greatly changed, and some of us have to unlearn the lessons of our youth, or prepare to abandon our membership in learned societies. Even so great an authority as Sir William Thomson assures us that the notion above mentioned "must now be given up as untenable." Well, we are willing to submit to the force of truth. But will our scientists please exercise a little more charity hereafter toward those who hesitate to receive their theories as demonstrated facts.

A clergyman was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave, for this reason. Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused, and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me, 'Sir, you have made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order.

In the Russian Caucasus is the tower of Bakon, the point of pilgrimage of the fire worshippers from a period far beyond the era of Mohammedanism. The pilgrims are now few in numbers. The residents of the tower are earnest advocates of the faith, together with sundry disciples of Zoroaster. Their worship, costumes and ceremonies, are precisely as in ancient times. The tower has no windows. The interior is reached only by subterranean passages. It is an immense building, and is surrounded by a high wall. Within this wall and encircling the tower are high columns of flame, which spring from the earth and are made with the naptha that is found in large quantities in the surrounding soil of the mountains. These fires are kept perpetually burning.

From the annual statistics of the trade and production of iron and steel, some remarkable facts are apparent. The price of the metals has never before been so low in this country. The decline of value since January, 1873, has been 60 per cent. on the price of pig iron, 53 per cent. as to refined bars, 62 per cent. as to Bessemer steel rails, and 56 per cent. on best iron rails. The consumption of these metals by the industries of the country has not, however, declined in any similar proportion. The lowest point of depression in the business of building railroads was reached in the latter half of 1875. All the steel rails used in this country are made here, and all the iron rails except an inconsiderable fraction—less than one in three thousand. It is needless to say that times are hard in the iron business; but cheap coal and cheap iron have saved from ruin at least a hundred other domestic industries since 1873.

A Nicaragua journal gives an account of an electric magnet plant, which, according to the writer, Mr. Levy, is an extremely remarkable species, and has been named by him *Physicists electrics*. He maintains that this plant possesses strong electric-magnetic properties—so much so, that on breaking off a branch, the hand feels a decided shock, as if from a Ruhmkorf battery. It also affected the magnetic needle at a distance of seven or eight paces, and more and more violently with a nearer approach. No trace was seen in the surrounding soil of iron or other magnetic metal, and the writer fully believes that the electric condition resides in the plant itself. He states that the strength of the phenomena varies with the time of day, it being almost zero at night, and attaining its maximum power at about two o'clock in the afternoon. It is also increased in stormy weather, but intermitted during rain. No insects nor birds were ever seen near the plants.

A young lady, in charge of a Mission school in New York, has devised a plan for instructing the young children who attend it, in household duties, such as table-setting, dish-washing, etc. A whole volume of songs have been prepared, in which the rules for spreading the table, clearing it, disposing of the dishes, sweeping, and so on, are set forth. These are sung, and are accompanied by the actual operations referred to, sets of all the furniture of the table, brooms, brushes, etc., being placed in the hands of the children for the purpose. Lessons are instilled and actions are rendered familiar, which enable them to perform such duties in an attractive manner to themselves, and by its frequent repetition, and the pleasant instructions accompanying, the various duties are fixed in the mind in such a manner, it is intended, as shall enable them to perform such services acceptably in families who may wish their aid as they grow up.

At a dinner given by the Grand Vizier, one of the Turkish Ministers complained to an English woman of the unhappiness of Turkish women, always shut up and always kept away from civilization. "This also makes the men unhappy," said he, "for how can a man be happy with a wife who is the most ignorant of beings, who interests herself in nothing that passes in the world, and who understands nothing? How can a country be happy with such customs? What can be more unnatural than a society without women, and how can women be expected to enjoy life who may talk to no men but those of their own families?" The Minister said that he was first married twenty years before, without having previously seen his wife, and that he became very discontented. After trying without success to improve her, he found life with her intolerable, and they separated after a year. He then bought a Circassian slave girl and married her. "She was the same sort of girl," he said, "as the Sultan's wife. She is very obedient, but that is all. There is no way of making her understand the least thing; and then she has no beauty, and is terribly thin." Thinness is an unpardonable fault in Turkish women, and is considered as good a ground for divorce as snoring or grinding a tooth in sleep.

Prudence.

Not long since a man stopped at the little window of a branch office in the "Hub," the inhabitant evidently of a little sphere of his own, outside of which he was lost in the mazes of life.

"Is this the telegraph office?" he asked hesitatingly.

The young lady operator satisfied him of the fact.

"I want to telegraph," he proceeded, growing confidential. "I want to telegraph to my wife and tell her I missed the train."

"You will have to write it on one of those blanks," said the operator, coolly; entirely unimpressed by the (to gender) exciting event.

"Oh, well. I guess you'd better write it. 'I can write' (evidently thinking it necessary to establish the fact before proceeding farther), "but" (flatteringly) "you can fix it up better than I can."

"Whom is the message going to?" asked the operator, as she arined her self with pen and blank.

"To—my wife—in Providence," he replied, with the most sublime innocence.

The operator looked at him doubtfully.

"What is the address? To whom is the message going?"

The man eyed her with great astonishment. "I told you," he said, raising his voice as if he thought her afflicted with deafness, "to my wife in Providence."

"I am afraid," the operator replied, trying to speak ironically, "that the message might not be received if addressed in that way. Providence is a small place, I know, but it might possibly go to some other man's wife."

"No more business for me," said a manufacturer, the other evening, who has been in the habit of employing about sixty men and over thirty women and children: "No more business for me! Four years ago I supposed myself worth $200,000. I have kept my workshops open at a loss during the whole of that time. This summer there seemed to be a nice little chance for a fresh start in the fall, and I kept my men on making goods which I might have thrown in the street for all the hope of getting any money for them. And, by George, when the strike came they struck, knowing all the time that the wages they were paid every Saturday night were not earned by profitable work, but taken bodily out of the savings of thirty years. I told them that if that was their game I'd strike too, and close up shop, and so I have; and I've advertised for a farm, which I'm going to buy and live upon. Wife's quite willing; we were both of us raised on a farm, and I'll never touch business again."—*Eastern Correspondence.*

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 a m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

P. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 6.30, o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Farrebee L've..	11.25 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	
Wilcox	11.40 "	5.50 "	
Cory's	11.45 "	5.55 "	
Farmer's Valley	11.51 "	6.10 "	
Smethport	12.10 "	6.45 "	
Crosby	12.15 "	6.50 "	
Colegrove	12.30 "	6.55 "	
Hamlin	12.40 "	7.20 "	
Westway	12.50 "	7.30 "	
Clermont Arr.	1.05 "	7.50 "	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont. L've..	1.20 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	
Westway	1.35 "	7.51 "	
Hamlin	1.45 "	8.06 "	
Colegrove	1.55 "	8.16 "	
Crosby	2.09 "	8.30 "	
Smethport	2.15 "	8.35 "	
Farmer's Valley	2.36 "	8.49 "	
Cory's	2.35 "	9.— "	
Wilcox	2.40 "	9.05 "	
Larrabee, Arr.	2.50 "	9.15 "	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*), Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GORDEN, Superintendent

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	P. m.	P. m.	P. m.	a. m.
Eldred, Arr.	1 10	5 45	9 50	9 05
Windfall	1 45	5 42	9 40	8 45
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 31	9 10	8 45
Duke Centre	1 31	5 25	9 11	8 30
Rixford	1 16	5 20	9 05	8 20
Bennett City	1 05	5 10	8 55	8 05
Little Boyd	12 55	4 55	8 30	7 55
Dallas City	12 52	4 50	8 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 42	4 42	8 15	7 30
Lafferty	12 30	4 15	8 05	7 20
Tarport	12 20	4 05	12 54	7 21
Bradford, Lv.	11 55	4 00	12 45	7 10

WESTW RD.

Stations.	a. m	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr.	8 47	1 35	6 10	10 15
Tarport	8 47	1 27	6 02	10 02
Lafferty	8 35	1 20	5 50	9 50
Sawyer City	8 20	1 15	5 45	9 41
Dallas City	8 10	1 01	5 32	9 29
Little Boyd	8 13	12 58	5 21	9 12
Bennett City	8 02	12 46	4 51	8 00
Rixford	7 55	12 35	4 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	5 40	8 13
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 02	5 42	8 02
Windfall	7 15	11 55	5 30	7 50
Eldred, Lv.	7 00	11 45	5 20	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN BY BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 9:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 9.16; Springbrook, 9.25; Rhea, 9.39; Jamison's, 9.53 Aurora, 9.59; Wales, 10.05; Holland, 10.09; Transit, 9.10; Sardinia, 10.20; Vermont, 10.31; Franklinville, 9.40; Ischua, 10.34; Rhodolia, 10.37; Erie R'y Junct. 10.41, Olean, 10.55; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.02; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.34; Larrabees, 11.50; Kortwell, 11.59; Turtle Point, 11.52; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.12; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the Bay Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees, with Allegheny & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Rhea, 4.49; Jamison's, 5.03; Aurora, 5.09; Wales, 5.15; Holland, 5.19; Transit, 5.25; Sardinia, 5.31; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 5.59; Franklinville, 6.15; Ischua, 6.30; Rhodolia, 6.40; Erie R'y Junct. 7.05; Olean, 7.20; Weston, 7.10; Portville, 7.35; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.51; Larrabees, 8.05; Kortwell, 8.13; Turtle Point, 8.18; Port Allegany, 8.26; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. leaving Bradford at 8.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.46; Kortwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.08; Eldred, 7.18; State Line, 7.30; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.45; Olean, 8.05; Erie R'y Junct. 8.09; Rhodolia, 8.18; Franklinville, 8.25; Machias, 8.35; Yorkshire, 8.45; Sardinia, 8.52; Transit, 8.58; Holland, 9.02; Wales, 9.06; Aurora, 9.09; Jamison's, 9.15; Rhea, 9.25; Springbrook, 9.32; Ebenezer, 9.42; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:05 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.21; Keating, 1.36; Liberty, 1.44; Port Allegany, 1.53; Turtle Point, 2.01; Kortwell, 2.06; Larrabees, 2.22; Eldred, 2.32; State Line, 2.45; Portville, 2.51; Weston's, 3.00; Olean, 3.20; Erie R'y Junct. 3.26; Rhodolia, 3.35; Franklinville, 3.50; Machias, 3.59; Yorkshire, 4.09; Sardinia, 4.15; Transit, 4.21; Holland, 4.25; Wales, 4.29; Aurora, 4.32; Jamison's, 4.38; Rhea, 4.50; Springbrook, 4.57; Ebenezer, 5.07; Buffalo, 6.05 p.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 1.00 p.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 26th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11.30 p. m.
" " " Warren 4.20 p. m.
" " " Corry 5.15 p. m.
" " arr. at Erie 7.00 p. m.
ERIE ACCOM leaves Philadelphia 7.10 a. m.
" " " Warren 1.55 a. m.
" " " Irvineton 2.35 a. m.
" " " Corry 3.30 a. m.
" " arr. at Erie 10.30 a. m.

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 11.00 a. m.
" " " Corry 1.30 p. m.
" " " Warren 2.25 p. m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia 7.20 p. m.
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie 4.10 p. m.
" " " Corry 8.05 p. m.
" " " Irvineton 7.20 p. m.
" " " Warren 7.55 p. m.
" " arr. at Sheffield 8.00 p. m.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R'W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. R.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R'W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & O. C. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie in Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the February term of court for the incorporation of McKean Lodge No. 338 A. Y. M. 6-27

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

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FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

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Jno. N. Matthews } Of the late firm of Smith &
Wm. P. Northrup } Thirkell (or Thirkell & Wurtz) Cleveland, O.

ifford & Wolters'

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PLANING MILL,

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PINE and HEMLOCK

BUILDING TIMBER,

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SIDING,

SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Manufacturers of Butter Tubs.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS

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LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD B. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

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Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport December 12th and 13th.

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House Painter and Decorator,

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In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated portently.

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Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

HARDWARE&DRUGS, Etc.

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HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barometers Hinges, Barometer Rods, Barometer Rollers, Bone Knobs, Bush Rings, Bed Cords, Beef Founders, Bills, Branch Hooks, Branch Hangers, Bands, Bits, Blacking, Blind Hooks, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Brace, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bell Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Cups, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Castle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Chapmen, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fallow Plates, Files, Floating Machines, Forks of all kinds, Fraziers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glues, Glue Pots, Grain Sieves, Gridirons, Grindstones, Gun Nippers, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Hoops Raker, Horse Hoes, Irons of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tapers, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Planes, Pincers, Pitchers, Pitcher Rails, Pliers, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Pins, Sandpaper, Saleratus, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Shoe Thread, Spur, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Squares, Staves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Tea Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Wallaroo Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Mowing Machine Knives, Whetstones, etc.

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DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

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Drugs and Medicines,

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

Smethport Bakery.

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Bakery & Confectionery,

FINE TEAS.

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

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I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

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and am prepared to sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Cloths made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

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Done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good as guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

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$66 a week in your own town. 30 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 13-52-1y

HARD and SOFT COAL

We are now prepared to furnish first quality Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$5 50	Lump	$ 25
Grate	5 75	Run of mines	2 25
Nut	6 25	Nut and Slack	1 60
Chestnut	6 25	Slack	1 10

A reduction made on car loads. Duty extra additional for delivery.

GORDEN & McCLURE.

The White

THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called second-hand machines sold are offered as almost new—they have been used, repaired, cleaned up, and sent back from customers after one and sometimes more years' use, and palmed off on the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON TH